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Manassia was an anticipation by two hundred years of the French Academy (p. 366), that between 1450 and 1700 "all of the greater Turkish Grand Vizirs . . . were of the Serb race" (p. 367. The Kiuprilis, perhaps?). The tendency is most apparent, however, in the account of the great age of the Nemanids. It seems to the present reviewer that the book gives a quite perverted view of the state and society of this age, owing to the attempt to make Serbia out a "constitutional monarchy" resting on fundamentally democratic principles, when it is as clear as day that the state was aristocratic to the core, that its so-called "parliaments" were nothing but assemblies of nobles and clergy corresponding to the Magnum Concilium of Western kings, and that the cardinal weakness of this state lay in the concentration of political power and privilege in the hands of the nobility and the extreme degradation of the lower classes. The authors are absolutely wrong in declaring that for such crimes as murder, robbery, theft, etc., nobles and commoners were punished exactly alike; they omit the prime characteristic of the status of the so-called *Meropahs*, namely that this class was bound to the soil; and in regard to the lowest class of bondmen called *Otroki*, it is hardly fair to add to article XLIV. of Dušan's Code the statement, which is not found there, that these people could not be sold (p. 264). The authors are at particular pains to repeat frequently that "there is no document to show any trace of slavery, or that there ever existed in medieval Serbia any class of human beings treated as chattels to be bought and sold." Their *pièce de resistance* here is article XXI. of Dušan's Code which provides, they say, that "Whoever sells a Christian shall lose his hand and have his nose slit" (p. 267). It is curious that they have overlooked the most important part of this article, which is really directed only against those who sell Christians to *infidels*. Space forbids adducing further examples of this kind of procedure.

Finally, one is inclined to protest at the extraordinary liberties taken with proper names; so, for instance, we meet the Emperors "Mavrikios", "Manoilo", and "Yoannis V.", the apostle "Method", "Khenghis-Khan", etc. (pp. 266, 447, 480, 342, and 429).

With all its defects the book will be useful if it arouses a wider interest in a heroic and unfortunate nation, and especially if it calls the attention of Western scholars to that curious medieval Serbia, which, with its Byzantinized court, administration, and church, and its semi-feudal aristocracy, annual diets, local self-government, jury system, etc., offers so unique an amalgam of Eastern and Western institutions.

R. H. LORD.

The Political History of England. Edited by WILLIAM HUNT, D.Litt., and REGINALD L. POOLE, M.A., LL.D. Volume VI. *The History of England from the Accession of Edward VI. to the Death of Elizabeth (1547-1603).* By A. F. POLLARD, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, Professor of English His-

tory in the University of London. (London: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1910. Pp. xxv, 524.)

THE appearance of the present volume marks the completion of Messrs. Hunt and Poole's *Political History of England* which began to see the light some half a dozen years ago. The comparative tardiness of this last installment is not the fault of the author, for the field was originally offered to another scholar, accepted, and after a long interval declined by him on account of the pressure of other work; so that Professor Pollard was not able to get started on his book until after most of the other volumes of the series had already been put forth. Considering the disadvantages under which he has labored, he has produced an excellent piece of work. Though a recognized master of the entire Tudor period, the earlier rather than the later half of it has been his special *métier* hitherto. But all the admirable qualities which have characterized his monographs on the Henrician and Edwardian periods are fully displayed in the present book as well—wide and accurate learning, sound political judgment, richness of quotation from the sources, and unusual vigor and freshness of style.

Of the 480 pages which form the main part of the work, 93 deal with the reign of Edward VI., 82 with that of Mary, and 305 with that of Elizabeth. The verdicts on Somerset and Northumberland which the author expressed in his first important book ten years ago are but slightly altered here; but one does not feel, as one did before, that the Protector is being exalted by the abasement of the duke. The comparison of Northumberland to Maurice of Saxony has been made before, but is worth repeating. Professor Pollard's sympathy with the Protestant cause does not blind him to the tragedy of the life of Queen Mary, who is rightly described as "the most honest of Tudor rulers", who "so far as she could kept her court and government uncorrupt", "tried to help the poor" and "was compassionate except when her creed was concerned". He steers an admirably straight course between the Scylla of John Foxe and the Charybdis of Miss J. M. Stone.

It is safe to conjecture that the author has been seriously hampered in his treatment of the period of Elizabeth by the regulations and limitations of the series to which his book belongs. These demand that he confine himself chiefly to narrative and political history, a fact which those who are disposed to quarrel with his presentation of the reign of the last Tudor will do well to bear in mind. No two scholars will ever see the Elizabethan period from the same angle or in the same way; but all who have dealt with it will readily admit the many-sidedness of its interest, and no account of it which fails to take cognizance of this primarily important characteristic will ever attain universal approval. Professor Pollard has been estopped from doing this, and the latter part of his book necessarily suffers in consequence. Up to 1588, when foreign diplomacy and domestic intrigue occupy the centre of the stage, the defect is not serious; but the treatment of the last fifteen years of

the reign, when religious, social, literary, and economic currents blend and cross in inextricable confusion, is far less satisfying. There is much more to be told (and we feel certain that Professor Pollard could have told it well, and would have enjoyed telling it, had space permitted him) before the picture can be regarded as complete. Even the high standard of the narrative history is not quite maintained at the end. It is perhaps graceless to complain of a book because of what it leaves out, but it is difficult to justify the absence of such names as Valentine Dale and Alberico Gentile from a book which is so full of international politics as is this, and the omission of the latter is particularly inexplicable in the work of a Fellow of All Souls.

As is the case with everything else that he has produced, the latest work of Professor Pollard is remarkable for accuracy of detail. One amusing misprint occurs on page 391—Waldorf instead of Waldburg for the apostate Archbishop of Cologne; to American minds at least it will be vividly suggestive of the boundless opulence resulting from conversion to Protestantism and the accompanying practice of secularization. The bibliography is not at all points worthy of the standard set by the rest of the work; as was the case with the curate's egg—"Parts of it are very good." It is difficult to resist the conclusion that those which are not, were the work of a less experienced scholar than Professor Pollard. The inclusion of Stanihurst's *De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis*, which stops with the reign of John Lackland, is a case in point.

We cannot take leave of this excellent volume without expressing our admiration of the series of which it forms a part. Necessarily uneven, as all collaborate enterprises are, it has never failed to be adequate, and at its best is absolutely first-rate. Authors and editors are to be congratulated on the successful completion of their work.

ROGER BIGELOW MERRIMAN.

Seven Great Statesmen in the Warfare of Humanity with Unreason.

By ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, LL.D., L.H.D., Ph.D., D.C.L.,
late President and Professor of History at Cornell University.
(New York: The Century Company. 1910. Pp. xi, 552.)

THE first president of the American Historical Association has given in this volume a new proof of his wide and scholarly interest and of his powers of vigorous historical exposition. Seven great men in the history of human thought and action—Sarpi, Grotius, Thomasius, Turgot, Stein, Cavour, and Bismarck—are singled out by Dr. White who believes with Carlyle that such men are the real makers of history. Certainly when it concerns "the warfare of humanity with unreason" the mob, the *Janhagel*, appears as embodied unreason, a stumbling Cyclops whose one eye sees but dimly the leader's footprints.

Taken as a whole this volume is a valuable addition to the literature in English on continental European history. Each essay is more than a